BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1818. [NUMBER 1356.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, Monday next, the 24th instant, being a Hindoo Holyday (Junmastamee) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY
22d August 1818.

FINE
LONDON PARTICULAR
MADEIRA WINE.

FROM the following respectable Houses, may be had at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES & CO. in whole, half, and quarter pipes, vizt.

From Messrs. Gordon, Duff, Inglis and Co. imported in 1813, Murdoch, Yuille Wardrop & Co. do. } at Rs. 750 per pipe
——— Keirs & Co. ditto in 1814, ——— 700 per do.
——— Gordon, Duff, Inglis & Co. ditto, ——— 600 per do.
——— Keirs & Co ditto in 1816,

Also some Pipes of Teneriffe Wine at Rs. 300 per Pipe, and a small quantity of Genuine Bronti Madeira at Rs. 400 per Pipe, or 15 Rs. per dozen in Barrels of 4 dozen each.

Bombay 22d August 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 24th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET;

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, and Earthenware &c. &c. &c.: on the same day at 12 o'clock will be sold a Buggy with Horse and Harness &c. &c. &c.: likewise a small quantity of excellent Madeira Wine in bottles.

Bombay, 22d August 1818.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
CORNER HOUSE
IN MILITARY SQUARE,
MILITARY LANE
On TUESDAY next the 25th instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

THE remainder of the investment imported per Ship Ann from London, amongst which are two handsome sets Curricle Harness; old London particular Madeira Wine in Pipes, do. in half do.; Earthenware, Japan and Tin ware; Paper Trays; Gig Trimmings; Books; Jewelry; Silver and Metal Watches &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d August 1818.

FOR SALE AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

SALES BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY next the 26th instant,
A SALE WILL BE HELD
AT
LOUGHLIN'S
AUCTION ROOM
AS USUAL,
Where a choice collection of Children's Toys,
WILL BE ALSO DISPOSED OF WITHOUT RESERVE.

Bombay, 22d August 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Mr. WILLIAM NOWLAND, late of Bombay, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 22d August 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN LYALL, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court, MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

Bombay 10th Aug. 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH AUGUST 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

MR. JAMES BIRD, appointed an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is admitted on the Medical Establishment from the 2d instant, the date of his arrival.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1818.

Captain William Hollis of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry has been permitted to do duty with His Highness the Nizam's reformed Horse until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made on the 30th ultimo by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S. of Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Hake of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to act as Bazar Master with Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis's Brigade in Malwa, vice Shepherd, deceased.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having deemed it expedient that the remainder of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry now at Surat should join the Head Quarters of the Corps in Khandeish, and that His Majesty's 67th Regiment now at the Presidency should proceed as soon as possible to the Deccan, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders accordingly.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the General order of the 3d ultimo, placing the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother on Garrison allowances from the 1st of the present month, and to continue them on field allowances to the end of September.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
AUGUST 22, 1818.

We state with extreme concern that the Cholera Morbus has spread over the whole of the Islands of Salsette and Bombay; but at the same time we have the satisfaction of adding, that measures have been adopted to meet the disease wherever it may break out, and to afford immediate medical assistance. We have also the further satisfaction of stating, that the medical treatment has been very successful, and the number of casualties amongst those to whom medicine has been administered is very small; indeed this formidable disease appears to be completely under the control of medicine in most cases where application is made in time for relief; and we are happy to learn that the humane intentions of Government have been so ably and effectually followed up by the exertions and practice of the medical profession, and that the native population is inspired with confidence in the mode of treatment adopted. A request from some of the principal Parsees to the Medical Board, that they might be supplied with the requisite medicines and with proper directions for using them, desiring however to be allowed to appoint their own medical assistants, was immediately complied with; and applications for medicines & assistance are now making generally by every caste of the native inhabitants of this populous island.

On Thursday evening, were performed at the Artillery theatre, Matoonga, the farces of 'The Irish widow', and, 'The mayor of Garrat', by a society, who in their bills of the play, modestly style themselves 'humble amateurs.'

In noticing their exertions however, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration at the very spirited manner in which, under many obvious disadvantages, these lovers of the Drama acquitted themselves. A small building had been converted into a Theatre, whose few decorations exhibited neatness and taste. The scenery was very good, and the music excellent. The performers displayed their various talents for comic humor, and sustained their respective characters in a way which surprized and delighted their audience. Two capital comic songs were sung between the acts, which were loudly & rapturously encored. The whole performance went off with admirable effect, and to the very great satisfaction of those who had the pleasure of witnessing it.

From the Calcutta papers we have selected a few articles which will be found in our subsequent columns. The Madras papers are totally barren of news. We are happy to perceive from the Ceylon papers that the aspect of affairs in that island, is becoming daily more favorable. By these papers also, we observe that an exalted personage is on his way to this Presidency; *Lord Rodney, Ambassador from the King of Johanna, and suite,* having embarked on board the Po, at Trincomalie for Bombay. His Lordship's object, we presume, in honoring this presidency with his presence, is to obtain the protection of the British, in order to secure the mild, and friendly inhabitants of the Comoro islands from the annual incursions of the natives of Madagascar. We believe that all our countrymen who have visited Johanna, have left that beautiful and romantic island, with kindly feelings towards it's inoffensive inhabitants; and would be equally gratified with ourselves, if it should be found possible to accede to the wishes of the Johanna government.

In the absence of recent intelligence from England, we have selected an interesting article from the Quarterly Review, relative to the very curious phenomenon of the disappearance of the immense ice barrier from the shores of Greenland.

The Diana, for Liverpool, will sail on Sunday, if possible; and we are authorized to state that letters for this ship will be received at Messrs. Forbes and Co's office until the noon of that day.

From the Gazette, 19th August 1818,

We are concerned to report, that the Hastings 74 gun ship was forced to return from off the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, having suffered severely in the heavy gales so prevalent at that time of the year: we are further informed, that she was refitting, and restowing her cargo, and would perhaps sail in the prosecution of her voyage, about the first week in August.

The latest accounts from the Deckan, state that Mr. Elphinston is expected at Poonah early in September from Kandeish, where every thing is at present quiet.

It gives us much pleasure in stating, we believe from the most authentic sources, that Durmajee (the chief so gallantly captured by Lieutenant Sutherland, at Duby, in the beginning of this month) is the identical person to whom the murders of the two brothers of the names of Vaughan, Lieutenants in the Madras Army, is to be ascribed; we must hope, if this is fully proved, that he will meet the punishment he so justly merits.

It appears that Sir John Malcolm has found it necessary to accompany the Ex Peishwa a part of the way to the place of his destination; on the 26th of July, they were at Kutchrode, and were proceeding along the Banks of the Chumbul to the Mundesor district, where the separation will most likely take place.

ARRIVALS.]—Major W. Colebrooke,
Assist. Surgeon A. Pollock, Pioneers.
Lieut. & B. Capt. W. Wilkins, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. J Michie 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. W. Hackett, 22d Dragoons.
DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. G. White, Invalid.
Capt. Stewart, Madras Establishment.
Lieut. Charles Campbell, Royal Scots.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.]—Augt. 17 Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. John Clarkson, to London.

Ditto Brig Bridget Capt. Vincent May, to Liverpool.

Ditto Ship Futtay Salamtee, Nacqudah Adam Adjee, to Madras and Bengal.

15th French Brig Eugenie, Commander Eyriaud to Marseille.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.] July 20th Brig Fly, R. Harris in charge, Captain having died at sea, from Batavia bound to Pondicherry, in great distress.

Brig Endeavour, G. Rogerson, put back in distress.

22d Brig Hope, Fromstead, from Pegue. 24th June.

23d Ship Norfolk, L. C. Edwards, from Portsmouth, 4th Feb. Cape of Good Hope, and Madras 15th inst.

Ship Frances, (American) Swift, from New York 6th Feb. and Madras 16th inst.

24. French Ship Mahe de la Bourdonnage, Captain R. Mourin, from St. Melo.

25. Ship Margaret, Capt. G. Georgeson, from Zinquebar 22d June.

PASSENGERS PER NORFOLK.

From Portsmouth,

Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson, 5th N. I.—Miss Browne.

From the Cape.

B. Gardner, Esq. Civil Service.

From Madras.

Lieut. J. Richards, 2d Batt. Pioneers,—Messers, T. Fielder, Country Service,—G. Alkham, Free Mariner,—W. Clengh,—McCLood,—McQueen,—S. Stewart,—M. Frisby,—E, Johnson of the Essex.

On the 31st May, South East of Madagascar, the Norfolk spoke the Blucher from Calcutta,

From Calcutta.

DEPARTURES] July 21. Brig Ceneus, Captain H. Smith, from Penang.

22. American Ship Trident, Capt. L. Gardner, for New York.

Dutch Ship Delphina, Captain J. F. Witteren, for Antwerp.

23. Ship John Palmer, Capt. G. Saunders, for Liverpool via Madras and Cape.

24. Do. Busiris, Capt. J. Balston for London.

Do. Nymph, Capt. J. Humble, for Liverpool.

25. H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain D. Jones, to complete her lading, for Bombay.

American Ship Hope, Capt. B. Wilkinson, for Boston.

Do. Dromo, Capt. W. P. Matchett, for do.

Do. Palladium, Capt H. Larcom, for do.

French Ship Coralie, Capt. J. Peguindaire, for Havre de Grace.

26. Ship Lord Wellington, Capt. W. Williamson, for London.

From the Cooly Bazar.

July 26. Ship Moira, Capt. O. Hornblow, for Ceylon.

Do. Fame, Capt W. Eastgate, for ditto.

Do. Britannia, Capt. W. Snobali, for ditto.

Do. Ganges, Capt. P. Falconer, for ditto.

Do. General Palmer, Capt. M. O'Brien, for do.

Passed to Sea.

July 18. The Centurion, Asia, and French Ship Le Charles.

20. The Mary, American.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—July 26th,—Ship Alexander, Captain Harris from Bombay left 18th July—Passengers: Mrs. Roberts, Captain B. Rogers for Calcutta.

1st August, Ship Lady Banks, Captain E. B. Walker from London.

Ditto. Ship Free Trader Cornwallis. Capt. Thomas Browne, from Portsmouth the 1st.—do 2d. Brig Ruby, Captain T. W. Stunt, from Viz gapatam the 7th June, and Coringa the 23d July,—Passenger: Capt. Bell.

4. Brig Lion, Capt. W. Smith, from Trincomale 29th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 26th, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain G. Rowe, for Bengal.—27th, H. M. Ship Orlando, Captain Clavell, on a Cruize,—30th, Arab Ship Naddershaw, Nacoda Shaick Culphan, for Covelong.

2d. August, Ship Cornwallis, for Bengal.

TRINCOMALIE.

DEPARTURE.—July 9th Ship Pitt, J. W. Higgins Master for Bombay—Passengers B. Elliot and Warton Esquires, Lord Rodney and Suite Ambassador from the Island of Joanna.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 18th instant, By the Rev. N. Wade, A. M. Senior Minister of St. Thomas's Church, Bazett Doveton Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Ellen Maria Bond, daughter of Major C. I. Bond, of the Artillery.

BIRTHS.—At Surat, on the 8th instant, the Lady of Alexander Bell, Junior, Esq. of a son.

At the Residency at Baroda on the 10th instant, the Lady of Captain Carnac, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Surat on 5th June, the Reverend Father Marcel of Gradisca, aged 75 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th July Mr. Brooks, to Miss Smith.

On the 9th July at Cawnpore, Lieut. E. Smith, 25th, N. R. to Miss Swetenham.

BIRTHS.—On 20th July the Lady of Capt. Edwards, late of the ship Dorah, of a Son.

On the 2d July, Mrs. Laudale, of a Daughter.

On the 21st July the Lady of W. Graham, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 22d July the Lady of Lieut. John Walker, of the 1st 11th N. I. of a Son.

On the 20th July Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a Daughter.

At Balasore, the 18th July the Lady of Philip Yorke Lindsay, Esq. of the civil service, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 9th July the Lady of Capt Sagot, of H. M's. 87th of a Daughter.

At Gorruckpore, on the 29th June the Lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, of the 1st Reg. Cav., of a Dau.

At Husseinabad, on the 19th June the Lady of Lieut. John Tulloch, of the 22d N. I. of a Daughter.

At Fort William, on the 12 July the Lady of Lieut. Clutterburk, of H. M. 69th of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 22d July Lieut. W. C. Holmes, of H. M. 59th.

Lately, Lieutenant Charles Pellichody, of H. M. 24th L. Drs.

On the 19th July at the age of 34, Mrs. Sarah Rosalie Robinson, Lady of James Robinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this establishment.

On the 16th July Capt. James Wickham, aged 45 years.

On the 18th July Mr. Joseph Wagstaff, late Apothecary at the General Hospital, aged 25 years.

On the 16th July Mr. William Moffat, Officer of the ship Fort William.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Bimlipatam, on the 20th July, Lieut. Andrews Sibbald, of the 1st 4th to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel J. Simons.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th of July, the Lady of Capt. Charles Diring, 1st Bat. 18th N. I. of a Son.

31st July the Lady of Major Lindsey, 22d Regt, N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 10th July, a victim to the Cholera Morbus, Lieut. and Adjt Macglashan, of the 1st Bat. 16th Regt. or T. L. I. An Officer who was an ornament to the Service; his gentlemanly manners, and sincerity as a friend, can be equalled by few; and remembrance of him will long remain engraven on the hearts of his friends and Brother Officers.

In Camp at Sutwannah near Talna, on the 14th July of a Fever which he caught in Candeish, Lieut. Henry Currie, of the 2d Regt. Russell Brigade; aged 24 years; much respected and deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

At the Presidency, on the 17th July Edward Coxe, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment.

Lately in the Black Town Joal, Lieutenant Charles Sheridan, of the 3d N. V. Battalion, leaving a Widow and three Children to lament his loss.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

18th July 1818.

We have much pleasure in stating that a considerable number of convalescents have lately so recovered their strength as to have returned within these few days to their duty in the Interior; they consist of three Officers 6 Serjeants and 112 Rank and File. The Officers names are Major Bayly 2d Ceylon, Lieutenant Pook 73d, and Lieut. Button 2d Ceylon. Several other Officers are also expected to return in a few days to Kandy.

By the letest letters from Kandy and Badulla, it appears that the Rebel Chiefs had almost abandoned the Province of Ouvah, where the attention of our Officers is now chiefly directed to getting in the crops of grain with the assistance of the Natives.

The Rebel Dessave Kappipola has moved into Hewahetty and Oodapallata, and on the 13th he was strongly reported to be at Niambe. He is probably recovered from his late severe illness, but it is to be hoped that his quitting the strong holds in Ouvah and coming down towards the banks of the Mahavilla Ganga within 20 miles of Kandy may be considered as a last attempt to retrieve a cause of which he has begun to despair.

From Badulla Major Mc'Donald writes that Capt, Reed commanding at Hambleattawelle had sent a party on the night of the 28th ultimo under Native Lieut Samat Dall Sallee for the purpose of surprising some Rebels in the Jungle of Wattahelly: Four of the Rebels were killed and one taken. Two Chiefs of distinction appeared on the hills & an ill directed fire was commenced upon our party which charged and dispersed them, killing two and wounding several more. The two Chiefs fled leaving their Tadpots behind them: On the 2d Inst. Lieut. Mauger marched from Badulla with a party to conduct to the place of execution Keerepindah who was condemned by a Court Martial as we stated in our last Gazette. He was accordingly executed on the spot where our Soldiers had been killed. All was quiet about Alipoot and Major Coxon continues to make the same favorable reports both of the health of the Soldiers and the behaviour of the Natives.

Major Coane has sent in a quantity of grain found in some Rebel stores to Badulla and secured the rest at Toopetty: On the 27th ult. some armed Rebels appeared on the Hills but he quickly dispersed them, killing 3 and taking some Prisoners. He reports that many of the Natives were coming in and more had requested to live under his protection. Major Mac'Donald reports several other instances of successful enterprizes by small parties, but his account of the quantity of grain and cattle collected in abundance is far more gratifying and satisfactory: It appears likely that Badulla, and the various Posts in Ouvah will be well supplied with Provisions from the Country itself.

In the Seven Korles tranquility still prevails to the Southward and Westward of Kornegalle and the road to Colombo is quite free from all interruption, but on the other side the rebels have again begun to disturb the country with incursions from their strong holds on the frontiers of Mattelle. They lately constructed by order of Pelimi Talawe a number of batteries to defend the passage of the Diderot Oya and continued the works for some miles into the country beyond the right bank of that river. By the last letters from Lieut. Colonel Hook dated the 11th Inst. we learn that Lieut. Wright commanding at Waupally hearing of these works determined immediately to destroy them: He marched accordingly on the morning of the 18th with Lieut. Lloyd & 50 men to Toonmodera, a place situated as its name imports at the confluence of some smaller streams with the Diderot Oya; here it was that the Batteries had been erected on the right Bank to command the passage of the river and a great number of men were stationed in them. The left Bank was steep and the path down to the water so narrow that only one man could pass at a time. Lieut. Lloyd led the advance boldly down to the river and as soon as they appeared at the water edge a cross fire opened upon them which wounded 3 Europeans. There was no possibility of sending the wounded men to the rear as the narrow passage was completely blocked up by the men coming down, so the advance took them up and dashed into the river, Lieut. Lloyd himself carrying one of them on his back. The batteries were instantly carried, 2 of the Enemy killed & some of their arms taken. Lieut. Wright then turned to the left and destroyed some more batteries which formed a sort of regular chain for some miles, wasted the country from Toonmodera to Ambagasswaare, a distance of about 7 miles and then returned to Waupally. Pelimi Talawe is said to have gone off some days before towards the Wanny and Matele, leaving 3000 men to defend his new works, which were thus destroyed in a few hours by a party of 50 men.

By the last accounts from Kandy by this day's Post we learn that Lieut. Thisleton, who marched to attack the Rebels in Oodapalatta on the right bank of the river, had succeeded in dispersing them. He burnt several rafts which they had made to cross the river & after he had killed and wounded some of their numerous body, the rest fled towards Komule.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

You will probably have heard of the fatal effects of the *Cholera Morbus* in the Northern Circars, from the Province of Ganjam to the Banks of the Godavery, and I fear still further South, and as to this period no notice has been taken of the ravages committed upon the Natives generally, nor any remedies except Mr. Corbyn's proposed for their relief, I venture thro' the medium of your widely circulated paper to apprize the Public, that the difficulty of persuading the higher casts to receive that excellent remedy so effectually used by Mr. Assistant Surgeon Corbyn, published under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Bombay, under date 31st January, 1818, suggested the necessity of adopting other remedies for their relief, against which even the strong prejudices of casts might not operate, and amongst those which have been tried, the following has been successful.—Pills formed of,

2 Grains of Black Pepper,
1 Do. of Camphor,
1 Do. of Opium.

The Pepper to be well powdered, all the ingredients well mixed, and brought to a proper consistence, with Gum Water. As soon as possible after the attack, two Pills to be given and one every hour and a half after, till the symptoms abate. Any Pills which may be discharged by subsequent vomitings to be immediately replaced by the same number.—Hot Towels, Flannel or Comlies to be applied to the stomach, legs and arms, as well as keeping the hands and feet in warm water, particularly if the patient feels cold or has any spasms in the extremities. Cold water is to be specially guarded against, but the patient having great thirst (the usual sensation in this dreadful complaint) warm Conjee may be occasionally given.—On the day succeeding the cure of the patient under this course, the Castor Oil might be administered with beneficial effect.

HUMANITAS.

MUNDAPETTAH, *N. Banks of the Godavery 20th July*, 1818.

On Friday the *Lady Banks*, free trader, anchored in the Roads, from Portsmouth the 31st March.

PASSENGERS PER LADY BANKS.

For MADRAS:—Messrs. A. T. Lindsay. W. C. Hatfield. G. White. A. Chitty. E. J. Richardson, and J. W. Smith, Cadets— for Bengal Mrs. Walker, Miss C. E. Penny Miss C. S. Smith, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. W. Walker and Mr. Massey.

On Saturday evening the *Cornwallis* Capt. Browne, anchored in the Roads. She left St. Helens on the 1st of April. She only put in here to land some Passengers and sailed again for her ultimate destination, Bangal, on the following morning.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Sturt,—Mrs. Vener.—Mrs. Hewson,—Miss Sturt,—Miss Tanner,—Miss C. Hewson,—Miss Ann Hewson.—Miss Dana,—Two Misses Antonius.—Colonel Sturt.—Lieutenant Hewson, Senior.—Lieutenant Hewson, Junior,—Dr. Vener.—Mr. Fletcher.—Mr. W. Hewson,—Mr. Lumborn,—Mr. Edmund Dana.

[*Madras Courier. August 4.*

ARRIVALS.] At the Presidency, Lieut. Col. S. Dalrymple, Artillery—Lieut. Col. G. Hodgson 2d Bat. 9th N. I.—Major E. Snow, Dep, Adjt. Genl. —Major Cadell, Asst, Adjt. Genl. H. S. Force—Major Dymock 22d N. I.—Surgeon J. Gurry 20th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Gourley H. M. 46th Regt.—Lieut. M. H. Lawlor 2d Bat. 10th Regt.

DEPARTURES.] Captain T. S. Watson, Paymaster Centre Divison.—Lieut. Foster H. M. 25th L. D. Lieut. J. Cecil, 1st N. V. Bat.—Cornet Bannerman light car.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		— JULY 25, 1818.—	SELL.	
RS.	ANS.		RS.	ANS.
5	8	Six per Cent. Loan / Obligation, Disc.	6	0

Extract of a letter from Muthora, dated the — July, 1818.

"Jean Baptiste Filoze, Dowlut Rao Scindiah's principal Commander, had in charge several extensive districts in the province of Malva; most of which he had brought into subjection to his master: the revenues of these countries was applied to the payment of his Troops, which consisted of 12 Battalions of Sepoys, a few Cavalry, and a large train of Artillery. He had been carrying on a warfare against Jee Singh, a Girrasia Chief, (the old Hindoo Pindaree Tribe) whose extensive possessions he had subjugated. Jee Singh is a most daring, active, enterprising soldier, and gave great annoyance. About the time our Army took the field, or a little before it, Arratoon, an Armenian officer of Scindiah's, was detached from Gwalior with 3 or 4 Battalions to reinforce J. B. Filoze. Arratoon had some success at first, and Jee Singh retired to the jungles, waiting the result of the Pindaree war then commencing—hoping to form a connection with the British Government, and regain the possession of his Country.

When the Grand Army was approaching the Sind river, Baptiste (as he is commonly called) was summoned to Gwalior, as it was supposed to be consulted on the measures proper to be taken;—he came attended only by a few hundred men, and was received in the most distinguished manner,—a splendid Khilaat, the title of General, with the privilege of beating the Nobut, and a handsome Jaghire, were conferred on him; and for some time he appeared to be in high favor and confidence at the Durbar.

Some short time after the Grand Army had retired, Scindia finding his Troops clamorous for pay, called upon Baptiste for an account of the revenues he had collected for many years past, and how it had been appropriated; and as Baptiste pretended that he had large claims against the Sircar, for the pay of his Troops, beyond what the revenue produced, Scindiah was much dissatisfied, and ordered him into close confinement, where he remained for some months, having been deprived of his command, which was conferred on Arratoon. At length through the intercession of some native friends, he has obtained his release, and been allowed to retire as a private character to his Jaghire at Soopore. How long he will be allowed to retain his Jaghire, depends of course on the caprice of Scindiah.

Baptiste's Troops were much discontented at being placed under the command of Arratoon (as the natives entertain a most contemptible opinion of all Armenians as Soldier,) and his Dewan, who was also dissatisfied, placing himself at their head, opposed Arratoon. An engagement took place a short time ago, in which Arratoon was completely defeated, and some hundreds killed and wounded on both sides. Scindia is believed to have urged on, underhandedly, both parties, in order to get rid of the clamour (of at least a part of the troops) for pay—Such is the policy of all Hindostany Durbars. It is yet unknown which parties cause he will espouse.

The old Minister Gokul Panuk has been for some time at Binderabund, engaged in religious ceremonies; when they are finished he proposes visiting the Ganges, and Buddonee Naute, in the northern hills, to which vast numbers of Pilgrims have resorted this season:—Jugjewun Doss, one of his principal Gomastahs, has obtained the Khelaat of Office, assisted however by Johd Raje, Munny Ram, &c.

Skinner with one of his Corps marched some time ago to join Sir John Malcolm, for the purpose, as reported, of escorting Bajee Rao to Delhi; and the 2d Battalion of the 19th has been halted at Rampore Bamoore to join the Escort. The 2d Battalion of the 5th and Skinner's 2d Corps, were ordered to join the Reserve at Ajmere.

The whole of the Reserve under Brigadier Knox, marched from the neighbourhood of Truk on the 20th of last month; but owing to the continued heavy rain, we have not yet heard of its arrival there.—Bauppoo Sindiah vapours and talks big, but he is a contemptible wretch, of most infamous character

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and will no doubt find it his interest to obey his master's orders upon this occasion, and give up the place peaceably. — Sir David Ochterlony is at present engaged in some political arrangements of great consequence, which detains him at Jiepore, —the Rajah being unwilling to part with him until they are finished; — in short, the Rajah seems so sensible of the benefits he derives from Sir David's presence, that he will endeavour to keep him always there.

The services of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, being no longer required in Rajpootana, returned to cantonments here, on the 23d.— No other news."

Since the foregoing was printed, we have been furnished with the following communication from our valuable correspondent:

"*Muthora, 4th July* 1818.

"The Towa, Fort and district of Ajmere were surrendered to Brigadier Knox on the 9th of June. Bauppoo Scindia blustered and bravahoed a good deal, and sent out Vakeels to make conditions and endeavour to retard the advance of the Reserve, but the firm and decided conduct of the Brigadier, convinced him that all his machinations were vain, and he found it expedient to comply with the orders of his master Dowlut Rao Scindiah. This is a very important acquisition, in every point of view. It removes the Mahrattas, and their influence completely from Rajpootana, and will give that devoted Country an opportunity of recovering its prosperity under the protection and benign influence of the British Government. From its commanding position it is a military post of much consequence, guarding the route across the desert by Bickanere and Maultaun It also opens a direct and safe intercourse from the provinces of Agra and Delhy with Guzerat. — Poker, the celebrated place of Hindoo worship, where one of the principal Horse fairs in Hindoostan was formerly held, is close to Ajmere; and no doubt will soon be re-established, at this fair the very best description of saddle, carriage and Cavalry Horses were formerly procured, viz. the Jungle Tazee, the Cutch and Cutteawar horses; also horses from Damaun, a district west of the Indus, from Kabul, Kandahar, Persia and Tartary. The people who bring down these horses will naturally carry back the value, in the produce of the provinces of Hindoostan,— hence we may fairly hope to see in the course of a very few years, Ajmere become a great and flourishing commercial city. An event however has lately taken place, which may retard the accomplishment of this gratifying prospect: the City of Maultaun and the country around it, has for some years been governed by an Afghan Chieftain, who paid only a nominal obedience to the King of Kabul: it was the interest of this Chief to keep upon good terms with the British Government; and had his power continued, there is no doubt but he would have encouraged and protected as far as he was able, the intercourse across the desert with Kanbul, Persia and Tartary.

Runjeet Singh, the Seikh Chief of Lahore, has long been desirous of obtaining possession of Maultaun; and though several times failed, he has lately succeeded. The Nabob who defended it was killed, and the town and district is now completely in the possession of the Seiks; and as they have shut up the intercourse through the Punjaub with the Northern nations of Asia, they will no doubt follow the same policy with the route across the desert; hence all intercourse with these Nations will be completely cut off, except by the sea port of Curraichy and Belochistan.

Runjeet Sing's supremacy over the other Seik Chieftains of the Penjaub, has only been established within the last 15 years, and they bear his yoke with great impatience.—He is certainly a man of good abilities, and very prudent, and there is no doubt but his power will last as long as he lives—but his death in all probability, will give rise to violent commotions all over the Penjaub. He has three sons grown up men, Curruck Sing, Sheer Sing, and Tara Sing. Curruck Sing, he intends as his successor, but as yet he has shewn no sign of possessing talents, tho' frequently employed, it is therefore very dubious if he would be able to preserve his father's power even if he had not two rival brothers to contend with, it is hence probable that his reign will be very short, unless he calls in the aid of a British Subsidiary force, which alone can support and continue the dynasty in the Government of the Country, this would bring us forward to the Indus, and secure that intercourse with the Northern Nations of Asia, so desirable to promote and extend British commerce.

Sir David Ochterlony continues at Jeypore, assisting the Rajah in arranging and regulating the affairs of his Country over which his authority has long been little more than nominal.—The inhabitants of the country are pleased beyond measure, with the prospect of security which they now hope to enjoy under the protection of a British force, a few of the Old Takoors, (relatives of the Rajah's,) however view the change with ill will, they were in the unsettled state of the country fast acquiring independance, all hope of which they will now be obliged to relinquish, but the general prosperity of the country will be promoted in a most astonishing degree.

Sir John Malcolm's force cantones at Mow, in the neighbourhood of Indore, Holcar's capital, which is to be his future residence. Bajee Row was still with Sir John, by the last accounts, but was to set out by the route of Jausi, direct for Benares, as soon as the weather would permit. The rains had set in there copiously, as well as in all the upper provinces, and had rendered travelling very difficult."

(*India Gazette, 20th July* 1818.

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

In consequence of the notice published on the 14th instant, by the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was held on Saturday the 18th instant, for the purpose of concerting measures for preparing an Address to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, on the occasion of his return from the Upper Provinces to the Presidency.

The Meeting having been opened, in the unavoidable absence of the Sheriff, by the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Udny moved that Mr. Fendall be requested to take the Chair, which motion was duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Fendall having accordingly taken the Chair, addressed the Meeting in a short speech, explanatory of the purposes for which they were convened, and concluded by moving the following Resolution.

"That a respectful Address from the British Inhabitants of Calcutta be presented to His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquess of Hasting, Governor General, declaratory of the high admiration, with which they have contemplated the foresight, wisdom, and energy, evinced by His Excellency in successfully and honorably terminating measures of the greatest political consequence to the Empire, congratulatory of His Lordship's return to this Presidency, and expressive of a sincere and ardent hope, that His Lordship may long continue to guide the Counsels of British India."—This motion was seconded by Mr. Udny in the following appropriate manner.

GENTLEMEN,

When we compare the present political situation of India, with what it was at a period two years antecedent, emotions of wonder, no less than of exultation, cannot fail to be excited.

The invasion of the British dominions, in different quarters, by hordes of Pindarees—the cruel ravages, and the atrocious crimes committed by those daring Freebooters, are in the painful recollection of us all, and justly called forth general indignation.

It could not be supposed that the Government of this country would submit to outrages so violent and repeated, without being roused to the vindication of its injured honor. The task was evidently difficult and arduous, requiring the utmost wisdom to plan, and skill to execute.

By the Treaty of concert and alliance concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and published here in the month of November last, the wise, energetic, and comprehensive policy of the Marquess of Hastings was fully developed. Herein we discern no ambitious scheme of conquest, no desire of aggrandizement at the expence of neighbouring States, but an equitable, fixed, determined resolution to destroy, and to expel, from the territories of Scindeah, and of the other Mahrattah Chieftains, those bodies of ferocious and abandoned Marauders, which were harboured there, and whose existence was incompatible with the peace and security of our own provinces.—On obtaining, by Treaty, the co-operation of Dowlut Rao Scindeah to this indispensable measure, the Noble Marquis, in the spirit of the truest magnanimity, informs his army, "that the carrying every desired point by equity and moderation, is the proudest triumph for the British character."

Happy would it have been for the other Chieftains of the Mahrattah Empire, had they sincerely, and zealously adopted the same prudent line of conduct. His Lordship's object would, humanly speaking, thus have been speedily accomplished, and possibly even without bloodshed.

Far different counsels prevailed with them—our Ally, the Peishwah, the Prince whom we had formerly re-established on the throne from whence he had been driven, and our other Ally the Rajah of Berar, broke out against us, nearly at the same time, in acts of cowardly and treacherous hostility. To them was added, shortly after, the power of Holkar, who enrolled himself among the number of our opponents.

That those infatuated Princes should have chosen the very time to commence hostilities against us, when Marquis Hastings, in order to meet every possible emergency, had with a sagacious foresight, drawn around him, the forces of the three Presidencies, and was fully prepared for any encounter, exemplifies in a striking manner, the truth of that ancient saying, *quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

Vain and fruitless were all their efforts to oppose his Lordship's just designs. Their armies were successively routed, and dispersed, together with the Pindaree bands associated with them, until the Chieftains themselves were in their own persons completely humbled and subdued. The declared object of the Marquis Hastings has been triumphantly accomplished; the Pindarees, have been annihilated as a body, and the power of the British Empire more securely confirmed.

The tribute of our gratitude and applause is eminently due to the transcendant talents of the Marquis Hastings, for the acquisition of these important benefits; at the same time we cannot but feel, with lively admiration, that measures of energy and vigour planned in the Cabinet, were never executed in the Field with more consummate skill, and irresistible bravery, than during the late brilliant contest.

It will ever be a source of peculiar satisfaction, that we have conquered, to impart the blessings of security and happiness to the conquered, and to open a way for the introduction of harmony and civilization among the States which have come within our influence, who heretofore have been in the habit of perpetually plundering and destroying one another.

I cordially second the motion which has been proposed from the Chair.

Mr. Udny was followed by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, who took a view of his Lordship's measures, from the period of his assuming the Government of this country.

The Reverend Gentleman paid a well deserved tribute of applause to the memorable administration of Lord Wellesley. He observed that Lord Hastings had returned to the line of policy, so ably pursued by Lord Wellesley; and in re-establishing our connections with the Native States of Upper India, he hesitated not to say, that Lord Hastings' measures had surpassed in wisdom even those of Lord Wellesley himself, hitherto so justly applauded. The Reverend Gentleman said he alluded chiefly to the appalling display of the Hon'ble Company's resources, so wisely made by the present Governor General, by which the arm of every hostile power in India was paralized. He dwelt particularly on the admirably conceived & executed march of Lord Hastings to within 40 miles of Gualior, by which the aid of Scindeay, the most powerful of the Marhatta Chiefs, was effectually secured, in extirpating the Pindaree system; and also on the brilliant affair of Hattrass, where his Lordship had taught every power in India, that protection was no longer to be found within the walls of the strongest fortresses of India. Dr. Bryce next took a view of the treacherous conduct of the Peishwa, and the Rajah of Nagpore, bestowing a well merited encomium on the gallantry of those heroes, who with numbers so disproportionate to those of the enemy who attacked them, repelled every assault, and forced these treacherous Princes to flee from their capitals. He then adverted at considerable length to the clemency and moderation of the Noble Marquis, in the subsequent treatment of these powers; and said there was no part of his Lordships measures, that raised him higher as a Warrior, than the magnanimous generosity, which he had extended to the families of Sattarah, and Berar. The Reverend Gentleman said he dwelt, for once, with the greatest pleasure, on the comparative bloodless triumphs of the Marquis of Hastings; and he was sure nothing accorded higher satisfaction to his Lordship's own mind—than the reflection that he had gained his objects, at so small an expenditure of human blood. The meeting, he said, would sympathize with his Lordship in the loss of those gallant men who had fallen in the war, while the grief occasioned by their loss received the most soothing alleviation in the thought, that they died in the arms of victory. From a view of this generosity, so truly characteristic of the British government of India, he directed the attention of the meeting to the exertions of Lord Hastings in taking the field in person, and expressed his conviction, that the inhabitants of the Upper Provinces of India would long remember with gratitude and affection, that his Lordship sacrificed every consideration of personal ease and comfort, that they might henceforth enjoy in peace the fruits of their industry. He rejoiced in the hope that the settlement of the conquered and ceded districts would long be confided to the hands of the Governor General, whose vigour had added them to the Empire—and concluded by congratulating the meeting on the happiness of living under a Governor General, who had reestablished the beacons of safety, which it was to be hoped every future administration would religiously keep in view.

Mr. Larkins then addressed the Meeting.

Mr. Chairman,

On rising, Sir, to offer myself to your notice, and that of this respectable meeting, I am aware that I subject myself to the imputation of presumption, and hence tho unwilling to trespass upon your attention, I am yet more unwilling to give a silent vote upon this interesting occasion.

You have already listened with admiration and delight to that strain of eloquence and those bursts of gentlemanly, manly sentiments, with which the speeches of my learned and Reverend friend (Dr. Bryce) invariably abound; but, I shall yet hope for your indulgence, while I offer a few observations on the late events, so splendid in their nature and so honorable to the Noble Marquis, under whose auspices they were atchieved,

When we reflect, Sir, upon the glorious and uninterrupted series of successes, equally remarkable for their number, variety and importance which have crowded in so short an interval as that which has elapsed since the Noble Marquis quitted the Presidency for the purpose of assuming the command of our armies—when, Sir, we look back to those events, it is not possible to contemplate them with indifference, nor sufficiently to applaud that consummate wisdom and those transcendant atchievements, to which such great and glorious results are, under Providence, to be ascribed.

Let us review the transactions of the last, short, but eventful Campaign, and whether we consider the great and able conduct of the Noble Marquis—the military skill, unexampled exertions and valour of our Officers, —the bravery and devotion of our troops—their inequality in point of number as when compared with the innumerable armed hordes, who opposed them—or the nature of the warfare in which they were engaged—the great and complete revolution which has been brought about—and the important consequences of it—must ever be the subject of our highest praise and admiration.

In addressing the Noble Marquis on such an occasion, we cannot be insensible to those feelings—to that pride of heart which events so glorious, are calculated to excite: nor can any one be said to be deficient in the means of rightly estimating the character of these transactions, nor want ample grounds to justify the necessity of the war, in which we have been involved; and altho' we have no Public declaration of its cause, we must all feel satisfied, that if any thing could possibly raise the Noble Marquis in our estimation and regard, it would be an acquaintance more intimate than that which we at present possess of the motives which influenced his judgement and governed his political conduct throughout the recent military operations of his Government.

But who is there amongst us that can plead ignorance of the approximate causes of the late war—who is there that could have been so unconcerned at observer of what was passing, even I may say, an the very doors of those who have a right, in common with ourselves, to look up for protection and support? from the Government, whose subjects they are? In the name of a Pindarree, a stranger to our ears? Is it possible we can have forgotten the desolation which marked the progress of these predatory Bands through the finest provinces of Hindostan? Is it possible we can ever forget the barbarities almost surpassing belief, which they committed at Ganjam, when not satiated with murder in its ordinary horrid form, they in brutal and unheard of wantonness, thrust their spears into little children, and exultingly carried them off as they rode along?

Where is the man whose blood does not chill within him at the bare recollection of such atrocities? where is the man who did not then wish that the time was at hand when these and similar deeds of horror should be heavily revenged on the heads of their merciless authors—And where Sir, is the man that does not now rejoice that the unfeeling marauders who were guilty of such instances of wanton inhumanity, been punished and have dispersed—and that the punishment should not have been commensurate with the enormities they committed, is to be ascribed to the clemency of the Noble Marquis? With these feelings and knowing as we do that these ferocious freebooters had no pretext—not a shadow of provocation for invading our Territories, it surely becomes us to acknowledge the sound policy of the Noble Marques's measures and the justice and necessity of that war which to his eternal honor do I say it, he did not determine upon, until it was not possible to exercise further forbearance without suffering the honor of the British name to be tarnished—without subjecting it's Government to the imputation of weakness—if not indeed of indifference to the most pressing calls of suffering humanity,

Of the more conspicuous events of the late campaign we have to remember, that though acts uncontemplated at the commencement of it, they were amply provided for by the wisdom, providence and foresight of the Noble Marquis. They arose, Sir, out of the perfidious and faithless conduct of our ancient Allies the Peishwah, and the Rajah of Berar, both of whom owed their Sovereignty to the British Government, and their existence as independent Princes, to it's friendship & protection---a protection they so shamefully requited by the most wanton, yet desining breaches of Treaties which they had bound themselves to maintain inviolate, and a total disregard of the most solemn pledges to unite with the British Government, in promoting the objects of this just and necessary war.

Their want of faith, their violation of those laws which all civilized nations hold sacred and inviolable—their breach of public honor and tranquility have met with exemplary punishment. They have been deprived of their independence which they enjoyed, of that power of which they knew not the value—a power which they held, but to abuse.

The admirable Military dispositions of the Noble Marquis soon convinced the Peishwah that his escape was impracatible, and that his best, indeed his only security was to be found in the clemency of the British Government.--His treacherous associate the Rajah of Berar, has been weak enough to disregard this clemency, and to seek temporary security in concealment, and is now, stript of all power and consequence, a wretched wanderer—a miserable fugitive in the Country which so recently acknowledged his sway.

The deposition of these Princes who have fallen self-immolated victims to their perfidy to the British Government,—the destruction of the Predatory Bands, & the excellent treaties which the Noble Marquis has entered into with the Rajpoot and other states of Central India, who had ranged themselves on the side of order tranquility and regular form of Government, must be, considered by all as great and important achievements, no less creditable to the honor of the British name, than conducive to our security, and to the best interests of humanity, and if any thing were wanting to prove our ability, to protect our honor and maintain our interests, it is to be found in the transactions of the last eventful Campaign, in which the British Government contended with and triumphed over a powerful confederacy of treacherous friends and open enemies.

It is impossible to do otherwise, that associate with these glorious events, those gallant and meritorious Officers, who from their public situations or from circumstances favouring their exertions, had opportunities of distinguishing themselves in the course of the late Campaign: but as any panegyric I could possibly pronounce would fall short of what is due to them, and neither do justice to your expectations nor to my own feelings, rather than attempt, Sir, that to which I am sensible I am not equal I do most heartily join with you in those well merited and brilliant encomiums which my learned Friend has just bestowed upon their military talents, unexampled exertions and bravery.

In extensive military operations, loss of lives is an inevitable consequence—that the casualties during the late Campaign should have been so inconsiderable, must be a subject of exultation to every feeling mind, and that so little blood should have been shed on either side, is assuredly to be ascribed to the wisdom—conciliatory measures, & humanity of the Noble Marquis.

It is true we have to lament the loss of a few gallant and meritorious Officers, who died in the hours of victory, gloriously contending with the enemies of their country, and whose deeds of valour will stand recorded in the pages of its history, and be ever remembered by their grateful and admiring Countrymen.

After all this that we have heard, Sir, after all that you yourselves know, Gentlemen, of the Noble Marquis,) is it possible to withhold the expression of your respect for his exalted talents and eminent Public and Private virtues—It is possible that you can sufficiently admire the invaluable resources of that mind which make him superior to every difficulty and fertile in every expedient that Military skill could possibly suggest to render the contest certain, as to its success, and short, as to its duration.

Can it be matter of surprize then that he who has secured such great and important benefits to his Country, should attract the public regard and gain the general sufferage in his favor? Not Sir, "the emply "blast of popular favor or the applause of a giddy mul- "titude, but the consenting praise of honest men; the "incorrupt testimony of those who can judge of ex- "cellent merit."

The occasion Sir for which we have this day been convened, is surely then one in which our sentiments may be suffered to burst forth in the honest affection of our hearts, and if the character and merits of a man may be measured by the blessings he has diffused, or be estimated by the great public benefits which have flowed from his administration, I know no man who has so strong a claim to the gratitude and esteem of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, as the Marquess of Hastings? and the motion for addressing his Lordship I do most cordially support.

Mr. Larkins was followed by Mr. Wynch.

After the appropriate and eloquent speeches you have already heard, any other appears superfluous, much more the speech of one who never before had the honor of thus addressing a public audience.

When I behold this numerous, this respectable, this august assembly, I feel awed by the temerity of the attempt.—I feel that if I succeed beyond my most sanguine expectations, I have still rendered myself obnoxious to the charge of arrogance, that, if I fail, I have doomed myself to deserved derision. As I have dared to demand the attention of this assembly, I cannot now recede: I must therefore solicit, nay implore, their indulgence; I entreat their encouragement, for I need it

Ill would it become me, surrounded by my seniors in years, in wisdom, in experience, in knowledge, in talent, to attempt a crude comparative sketch of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, with that of his illustrious predecessors, some of whose principal acts I may however be permitted to recite.

Suffice it then to say that it has been the good fortune of British India to have possessed for her rulers, successively and successfully, the men whom the precise period, and the particular exigencies, and concurrent circumstances of the country marked as the fittest to rule.

(*Continued after the Poetry.*

FROM CARLO PICCINI TO ISABELLA MAFFEI, IN CALABRIA.

[FROM THE ITALIAN.]

Lovely the hour, when bright and calm,
On waves of peace and winds of balm,
Like Empress, in her diamond car,
Comes on the east the eve's blue star.
Lovely, to watch the green wave pour
Its sprays of silver on the shore;
Lovely, to hear the sounds that sweep
Thro' twilight on the crimson deep;
Lovely the shepherd's evening call,
Yet can I bid thee leave them all.

I love—sweet girl believe, forgive—
I love—by thee must die or live.
I've gaz'd for nights upon the sky,
It gave no star light like thine eye;
That orb so brightly, purely blue,
As if the soul were looking thro'.
Are eyes like thine to waste their beams
On silent rocks and lonely streams,
While there are human hearts to move—
While one—but lives, but dies for love?

My rosebud—but too like the flowers
That purple o'er the mermaid's bowers,
Hiding their beauty from the sun—
My cloister'd love, my more than nun!
Thou wert not made to blush and bloom
Where mortal feet might never come.
Thou hast a heart; no hermit's heart
That longs from life and joy to start;
And, where no gentler step is near,
Falter the sigh, and shed the tear
Cold, fruitless as his mountain shrine.
There's ruby in those lips of thine—
Thy very tears of passion tell,
Passion and joy that play like gleams
Of diamond—feeling's nobler gems.
Oh come!—my own, my ISABEL!

(Continued from the Third Page).

Time and conviction have at length overcome prejudice and party spirit; and the remembrance of the wise measures and of the virtues of Warren Hastings will be long cherished with respect, when the immortal name of Burke himself shall scarce suffice to screen him from the slur, to protect him from the obloquy, to shield him from the opprobrium, he has since so justly incurred by his pitiless persecution of that great and good man.

The merits of the administration of Lord Cornwallis, are too memorable,—the boons, the benefits, the blessings he bestowed by his benign but effective sway, too innumerable to be speedily forgot:—Of him "St. quceras Monumentum circumspice."—Engraven are his deeds on the pedestal of his almost living resemblance;—inscribed are his vast achievements at the base of his own—of "Great Pompey's statue;"

The downfall of the Autocrat tyrant Tippoo, the treaty with the Nizam, the appearance among the peering, but peerless pyramids of Alexandria, and on the far famed banks of the Nile, of our brave and gallant Sypoys, whom accident alone debarred from being opposed to the imbattled legions of France commanded by their Consul and General,—the increase of our influence, the foundation and endowment of the noble and collegiate Institution of Fort William, (an Alma Mater I am proud to acknowledge),—in fine, the complete consolidation at that period of our Anglo-Indian Empire, have stamped the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley in indelible characters on our hearts.

The reduction of Java, the capture of Bourbon, the conquest of the Isle of France have shed a military lustre, have thrown a martial glory around the mild light of lord Minto's rule.

Permit me now to request you will carry back your recollections to the time of Lord MOIRA's landing in India, for MOIRA then was his name!

The first months of his residence in this Capital were amply occupied with the detail of the arduous duties devolving on him in virtue of the functions of his high office:—in gathering from the archives of the State, the collective experience, their records is calculated to afford;—embracing at the same time in his mind the whole scheme of Government, and determining those principles of policy which have ensured for the country its present peace and property.

A year had not elasped, when the energy of Lord Moira was called into prompt and immediate action.

The gradual and almost imperceptible encroachment of the Nipaulese' broke out at an early period of his Government, into a decided display, a daring spirit of rapacity and aggression.

Our frontiers were menaced; on boundaries transgressed; our line of demarcation disregarded.—Yet notwithstanding on the one hand beheld Amity, Justice, Moderation, and Forbearance.

On the other, see Hostility, Injustice, Violence and Insolence!

The misguide Councils of the state of Nipaul pertinaciously persisted in rejecting the proferred pacific overtures of the British Government. Negociations ceased.—The appeal was made to arms!

War once resolved on, it is pursued with alacrity, and prosecuted successfully. How indeed could it be otherwise? The conduct of the battle was confided to Heroes, not to Men—to the descendants of those who under the banners of Clive fought and conquered on the plains of Plassey—to those brave British, and Native Officers, and Saldiers who have combated under Wellington in Assye,— his associates in arms on the heights of the Pyrenees, and on the plains of Thoulouse!

And who their Chieftain? Another Wellington in an Ochterlony:—He, whose

"Frame is adamant," whose "Soul is fire,"
"No dangers fright him, and no labors tire."

Fort is taken after fort, citadel surrenders after citadel, alp is gained after alp, the Barrier planted by the stern hand of nature herself between the Sunny regions of Hindoostan, and the frozen Climes of Tartary:—already recedes.

The Cannon's opening roar has startled the Lama on the North at his shrine.—Responsive to the shrill sound of the Clarion, the Warder has wound his Bugle of Alarm from the Watch Turret on the Stupendous Wall of China! The Emperor himself would seem to tremble and to totter on his Throne!

But, as the defence of rights, the maintenance of interests, a just sense of insulted national honour, and not the Thirst of Territory—not the Love of Conquest—not the Lust of Dominion unsheathed the sword, so those rights upheld, those interests preserved—those injuries atoned, beheld it returned to its scabbard.

The Illustrious Subject of my speech quits the Camp for the Council—his deserts, his Country's Gratitude! His recompense, a more exalted grade amidst the Nobles of his Land, a nearer approach to the Sovereign of his Kingdom! the name of Moira yields to Hastings!

Recurring however to the conjoint command consigned by the wisdom of the Supreme authorities at home to one and the same hand. Valour and Energy are as needful in the field, as wisdom and deliberation are salutary in the cabinet.

At a time when an ordinary observer would have deemed our Empire reposing in profound tranquility, the Marquis of Hastings with an extraordinary prescience, penetrates the views, developes the design, discovers the machinations, unravels the plots of the petty but rival, though not the less formidable Marhatta States—the protectors of those predatory hordes, those ruthless Ravagers, those dastard despoilers, those merciless Marauders, those vengeful Vandals, by whom territories had been desolated,—Countries devastated,—Cities depopulated,—Villages rendered deserted.—The occasion demanded it, and accordingly,

"To him, no joys pacific sceptres yield,
"War sounds the Trump—he rushes to the field
"—The march begins in military state,
"And nations on his eye suspended wait—"

—He goes; is victorious and returns. He laid the axe to the root of the primary evil;—he has applied it effectually, and with it the secondary ill has been struck procumbent to the ground!

It is not my province, nor have I the talent to unfold to your view the detail of the splendid military achievements which have signalized this singularly successful campaign. The praise of the Armies of Bengal, of Madras, and of Bombay,

"Has been hymned by loftier harps than mine!"

Where all have excelled, where all have surpassed themselves, it would indeed be presumption in me to attempt to particularize.

Still it will be permitted to an humble individua to select from his own admiration such deeds of arms, —such exploits as may have struck his fancy most forcibly. Then would I choose for mine, the defence of Staunton, the charge of Fitzgerald!

Like Leonidas and his Spartans at Thermopylæ, the First named, and his band of brothers—the Second has received the Warrior's best and brightest reward—more than the applause—aye the fervent benedictions of the Fair! Truly then has the Poet said,

"None but the brave deserves the fair!"

I feel too some small pride in finding myself even a member of a Service which can inscribe in its annals the Heroic valour of an Elphinstone—the undaunted courage of a Jenkins! Nor will I ask a single sigh for the memory of one whose name is familiar to many who now hear me,—of one who though not a Soldier, died a Soldier's death, who when "every man must advance."

"*Rushed into the field and foremost fighting fell,*"
—need I name George Sotheby!

But it is not only because during the command of Lord Hastings, the Standards of the United Kingdom have been unfurled in the plains of the Turaee, and have been seen to float on the cloud clapt summits of the Himalaya mountains—our "Plinlimmons" and "Morvens of snow"—not only because martial fame has sounded for him her trump from the sacred stream of the Ganges, to the fam'd and classic windings of the Hydaspes,—not only because his military success has been wafted from "Indus to the Pole" that Lord Hastings is entitled to our administration.

Refer, I pray you, to his moral courage, to his enduring fortitude, by which, in arduous, and in perilous times, when doubt and gloom are wont to overshadow ordinary minds, he has remained unshaken.—Appreciate likewise that ascendancy of his character, which has enabled him to unite the energies of jealous & of rival powers, & to wield at will the fate and fortune of this mighty Empire?

An address then at this particular juncture, after the termination of so brilliant a Campaign, on the conclusion of a series of such successful events, appears most peculiarly proper: Long may Lord Hastings preside the palinurus of the bark of this realm!

Then, when in England they shall behold inscribed on one and the same scoll, the name of the Warrior, of the Statesman, of the Merchant, of the Landholder, of the Philosopher, of the Bard, of the Manufacturer who toils at the loom, and of the humble Peasant who tills the ground, it will prove that by his Lordship's splendid administration, the arm of bravery is vigourously, and strenuously and energetically exerted: that the Councils of the state are well and auspiciously guided—the views of Commerce widely extended—the interests of Agriculture mainly advanced:—the calm pursuits of Philosophy placidly promoted—the fairly regions of Poesy not neglected—the useful Arts encouraged and flourishing—the cultivation of the Land improved.

Let me then not be said to give utterance to the language of Fiction, when I rehearse the simple dictates of Truth, and declare that Valour, Wisdom, Commerce, Agriculture, Philosophy, Poetry, and the Arts, unite in generous emulation to weave a bright, a blooming, a perennial garland for the Sage, the Valiant, the Victorious brow of the Marquis of Hastings.

After Mr. Money had also addressed the Meeting in support of the motion from the Chair, the following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare the Address.

Major-General J. S. WOOD,
Mr. UDNY.
Mr. HARINGTON,
Mr. W. E. REES,
Mr. PALMER,
Mr. FULLARTON,
Mr. G. SAUNDERS,
Mr. LARKINS,
Dr. BRYCE,
Mr. COLVIN,
Rev. J. PARSON,
Dr. W. RUSSELL,
Dr. McWHIRTER,
Mr. JAMESON,
Captain LOCKETT,
Mr, PATTLE,
Mr. BULLER,
Mr. MONEY,
Mr. WYNCH,
Mr. SALMON.

The Committee having retired for a short time, returned, and submitted to the Meeting the Draft of an Address, which was read and approved.

The following Resolutions were then proposed, seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, that this Meeting do concur in the Address which has been read.

That the Chairman and Committee be requested to wait on the Marquess of Hastings, to ascertain at what time it will be agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of the Settlement.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Udny.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Deputy Sheriff.

Directors were then given for engrossing the Address, which is now laid on the table of the Town Hall for signature.

The American ship William, from Batavia the 7th of June, brings accounts of the arrival of six Dutch 74 gun ships at that place, all of them full of troops. It appears to be the intention of the Netherlands Government to keep up a strong military force, which on the island of Java alone, is to consist of 12,000 Europeans. Six thousand had arrived in the ships of war just alluded to, but they had since been greatly reduced by the deaths that had taken place. It is also said that the Dutch have raised a body of Lancers who signalized themselves by several desperate charges made against the rebels, in the recent disturbances at Cheribon, where several Officers were killed and wounded, and nearly two hundred European privates lost their lives. These Lancers, it is stated, are composed of Syces, Khidmutgars, Barbers, &c. who remained at Batavia after the British forces were withdrawn, and they are dressed in the most splendid style.

The late arrivals from Europe had glutted the market at Java with goods of every description. On the 16th of June Coffee was at 16 dollars per pecul,—Tin, 15 dollars, Cloves at 400 dollars, Mace 40, and Nutmegs 200. Twelve or fourteen ships bringing cargoes of Europe goods, were immediately expected.

The Festival of Rut'h Jattra was held on Monday the 13th instant, on which occasion four men were unfortunately crushed to death under the wheels of the Rut'h. Whether this was a voluntary sacrifice, or the effect of accident, has not been ascertained. The body of a fifth was also entangled among the wheels, and was, with great difficulty extricated from that perilous situation.

[*Govt. Gaz. July* 23. 1848.

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 23d JULY, 1818.

His Excellency the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, &c. &c. having returned from the Upper Provinces, has this day resumed his Seat in the Council of the Presidency of Fort William.

J. ADAM,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

[*Govt. Gaz. Extraordinary, July 23d.*

On Thursday morning His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General, disembarked at the Chaudpaul Ghaut; where he was received by the Members of Council, the Civil and Military Officers, and a numerous concurse of the most respectable inhabitants to greet His Lordship after an absence of twelve months from this Presidency; a salute was fired from Fort William, and from the ships in the stream as they were passed in succession. His Excellency walked on foot to the Government House, each side of the road being lined by troops, from whom he received the usual Military honors. It is with real pleasure we add, that His Lordship is in excellent health, and looks remarkably well.

The Crew of the Brig Fly, which arrived here a few days ago from Batavia, had a most providential escape from suffering the severest of calamities. A few days after she sailed, in March last, her Captain died at sea, and the command devolving on Officers not so well experienced in the navigation of those seas, they deviated from their course, and drifted about with the various winds and currents for a considerable time, in so much that their small supply of provisions was soon expended, when their distress became so urgent, they were compelled to have recourse for their food to three Monkies, which were on board, and which constituted the whole subsistence of seven men for three days. This wretched provision being also consumed, they remained with out any food whatever, until nature being nearly exhausted, one of the Crew proposed to cast lots, that one might be sacrificed to furnish sustenance to the remainder. This being resolved upon, the lot fell on the individual who proposed this remedy. Though ready to submit to his fate, and fainting from weakness, the desire of preserving life roused him to exert his feeble powers in one last effort. Hope gave her encouraging aid, and he succeeded in mounting up aloft, praying that he might descry some vessel or some land to save him from death, and his partners from such a shocking alternative to save themselves. His anxious eyes, however, long exerted their utmost powers in vain, despair seized him, all prospect of relief had fled, and he was about to descend to meet his destiny, when kind Providence answered his prayers, and restored him of life. He discerned a sail at a distance he hailed his brethren—they summoned all their remaining strength made signal of distress, and bore up towards the vessel in sight, which proved to be the Endeavour, Captain Rogerson from this port, and by whom they were supplied with every thing their deplorable situation required, compatable with their own condition, their stock of provisions, being also very low, and having suffered so much from stress of weather that she was compelled to return to this river, which she entered in company with the Fly.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, July* 25.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.
No. XXXV.

POLAR ICE, and NORTHERN PASSAGE TO THE PACIFIC.

ART. XI.—*Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay, in His Majesty's Ship Rosamond, containing some Account of the North-eastern Coast of America, and of the Tribes inhabiting that remote Region.* By Lieut. Chappell, R. N. 8vo. London. 1817.

The arctic regions are at this moment, from many circumstances, so peculiarly interesting that we took up the present volume in the hope of meeting with some new or striking observations on the geography, or hydrography or meteorology of a part of the northern seas which of late years has not been much visited by men of nautical science: but we have been disappointed; and we cannot help thinking that the author has been extremely ill advised to publish with such slight materials. In the 'Voyage to Hudson's Bay' there is literally nothing worth communicating to the public at large; nothing in the slightest degree connected with professional subjects, unless it be the discovery (which is not a new one) that the Admiralty charts of Hudson's Bay are very defective, and those of the Hudson's Bay Company much better, but reserved for their own exclusive use. Lieut Chappell, however, is as close as the Hudson's Bay Company, for not a hint escapes him in what the badness of the one or the goodness of the other consists. Indeed, he might just as well have written his little volume on a voyage to the South Seas as to Hudson's Bay for any thing nautical which is to be found in it respecting this bay;—the 'Voyage,' in fact, was confined to a passage to Fort York and back, a voyage which has been made annually for the last hundred and fifty years. With regard to the Esquimaux, of whom personally he could know little or nothing—of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishments, which he never saw—of tribes of Indians, in the interior, whom he never visited—of Lake Winnipeg, which he never approached within five hundred miles,—and of many other matters of which he treats, but in which he had not the smallest concern—we do not think it worth while to trouble our readers with any observations upon them, more especially as by looking a little farther to the northward we shall meet with 'metal more attractive.'

Among the changes and vicissitudes to which the physical consititution of our globe is perpetually subject, one of the most extraordinary, and from which the most interesting and important result may be anticipated, appears to have taken place in the course of the last two or three years, and is still in operation. The convulsion of an earthquake and the eruption of a volcano, force themselves into notice by the dismay and devastation with which, in a greater or less degree, they are almost always attended

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURI

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

but the event to which we allude has been so quietly accomplished, that it might have remained unknown, but for an extraordinary change which a few intelligent navigators remarked in the state of the arctic ice, and the reports of the unusual quantities of this ice observed in the Atlantic. As it is a subject in which the British islands are particularly interested, we shall enter into some detail of the facts and of their probable consequences.

It is generally admitted that, for the last four hundred years, an extensive portion of the eastern coast of Old Greenland has been shut up by an impenetrable barrier of ice, and, with it, the illfated Norwegian or Danish colonies, which had been established there for more than an equal length of time preceding that unfortunate catastrophe, and who were thus cut off at once from all communication with the mother-country;—that various attempts have been made from time to time to approach this coast, with the view of ascertaining the fate of the unfortunate colonists, but in vain, the ice being every where impervious; and that, all hope being at length abandoned, that part of this extensive tract of land which faces the east took the appropriate name of *lost* Greenland.

The event to which we have alluded is the disappearance of the whole, or greater part of this vast barrier of ice. This extraordinary fact, so interesting to science and humanity, appears to rest on no slender foundation. Both its disappearance from its long longrooted position, and its re-appearance in a more southern latitude, have been witnessed by various persons worthy of credit. It had been observed in the summer-months of the year 1815, and more particularly in those of 1816 and 1817, by ships coming from the West Indies and America, as well as by those going out to Halifax and Newfoundland, that islands of ice, unusual in magnitude and number, occurred in the Atlantic, many of them as far down as the fortieth parallel of latitude. Some of these were detached icebergs, from a hundred to a hundred and thirty feet above the surface of the water, and several miles in circumference; others were flat islands of packed ice, presenting so vast an extent of surface, that a ship from Boston is said to have been three days entangled in it near the tail of the Great Bank of Newfoundland. The ship of the Unitas Fratrum, proceeding to the missions on Old Greenland, was last year, eleven days beset, on the coast of Labrador, with the ice-bergs, many of which had huge rocks upon them, gravel, soil, and pieces of wood. The packet from Halifax passed, in April last, a mountain of ice nearly two hundred feet in height and at least two miles in circumference. By accounts from Newfoundland, Halifax, and other northern ports of America, it would appear, that greater quantities of ice were seen in the months of May, June, and July, than had ever been witnessed by the oldest navigator; and that the whole island of Newfoundland was so completely environed with it, that the vessels employed in the fishery were unable to get out to sea to follow their usual occupations. The source from which these enormous masses proceeded could not long be concealed. It was well known to the Greenland fishermen, that from Staatenboek, the southern promontory of Old Greenland, an uninterrupted barrier of ice stretched northesterly, or parallel nearly to the coast, approaching frequently to the very shores of Iceland, and that the small island, situated in lat. 71° 11 long. 5° 30′ W. called Jan Mayen's island, (a sort of land-mark which those engaged in the seal fishery always endeavour to make,) had of late years been completely enveloped in ice; and that from this point it generally took a more easterly direction, till it became fixed to the shores of Spitzbergen, from the 76th to the 80th degree of latitude.

The more central part of this immense area of ice, which occupy the mid-channel between Greenland and Spitzbergen, separate from time to time into large patches, and change their position according to winds and tides; but the general direction in which they move with the current is from north-east to south-west, or directly towards that part of Old Greenland where the Danish colonies were supposed to be established, and which are immediately opposite to Iceland. Here it would seem those masses became a kind of fixed nucleus, round which a succession of floating fields of ice attached themselves, till the accumulated barrier, probably by its own weight and magnitude, and the action of the impeded current, at length burst its fetters, and has been carried away to the southward. This at least appears to be the most probable conjecture, though another circumstance will hereafter be adverted to, not unworthy of attention, in endeavouring to account for the phenomenon.

It had been conjectured by philosophers that the remarkeble chilliness of the atmosphere, during the two last summers, and more particularly with westerly winds, could only be owing to the accumulation, or rather to the approximation of the polar ice to the southward. The reports of the Greenland fishermen, on their return in August 1817, connected with accounts of the ice seen in the Atlantic, corroborated this hypothesis. In that month there appeared in the newspapers a paragraph, stating, that, 'in the course of the season, the commander of a brig from Bremen, after making Jan Mayen's island, in about 71° N., stood to the westward in quest of seals; that in 72° he found land to the westward; that he then sailed nearly due north along this coast without seeing ice, observing the bays and inlets and other appearances of the land, till he came to lat. 81° 30′, when he found that he could steer to the westward, which he did for several days; that he then lost sight of land, and directed his course to the southward, and eastward, and in 78° N. fell in with the first fishing vessels he had seen.' We took some pains to ascertain the truth of this statement, and found it corroborated in almost every particular by five different masters of whalers belonging to Aberdeen and to London, to whom, at different times, Olof Ocken, (the person alluded to,) master of the Eleanora of Hamburg, (not of Bremen,) had given an account of the course which he steered along the eastern coast of Greenland, from Jan Mayen's island to the degree of latitude above mentioned; and it appears, from the joint testemony of the captain and surgeon of the Princess of Wales of Aberdeen, that 'the reckoning in his log-book was worked at the end of every watch, a practice which is also common among British whalers after making the ice;' and that 'both the master and mate were very intelligent navigators.' Since that time we have received from Hamburgh a copy of Captain Ockan's log, a chart of his route, and a letter addressed by him to Messrs. Elliott and Co. of Hamburgh; from all which it appears that he coasted Greenland with the land in sight, and among loose ice, but that the most northerly point which he saw was about 80° N. lat.

But we have direct testimony of Mr. Scoresby the younger, a very intelligent navigator of the Greenland seas, for the disappearance of an immense quantity of arctic ice. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, he says, 'I observed on my last voyage (1817) about two thousand square leagues (18,000 square miles) of the surface of the Greenland seas, included between the parallels 74° and 80°, perfectly void of ice, all of which has disappeared within the last two years.' And he further states, that though on former voyages he had very rarely been able to penetrate the ice, between the latitudes of 76° and 80°, so far to the west as the meridian of Greenwich, 'on his last voyage he twice reached the longitude of 10° west;' that, in the parallel of 74°, he approached the coast of Old Greenland; that there was little ice near the land; and adding 'that there could be no doubt but he might have reached the shore had he had a justifiable motive for navigating an unknown sea at so late a season of the year.' He also found the sea so clear in returning to the southward, that he actually landed on Jan Mayen's island, which is usually surrounded with a barrier of ice, and brought away specimens of the rocks.

Another fact deserves to be mentioned. Dr. Olinthus Gregory, who sailed from Shetland to Peterhead in the Neptune of Aberdeen, on her return from the fishery, is said to have reported that Driscole, the master, not only landed on the east coast of Greenland about the latitude of 74°, but found and brought away a post bearing an inscription, in Russian characters, that a ship of that nation had been there in the year 1774; which post with its inscription was seen on board by Dr. Gregory.* It would seem indeed that the northern part of the east coast of Greenland has been approached at various times by different nations—Dutch, Danes and English. Hudson, in 1607, saw the coast nearly in the same latitude as that where Driscole is supposed to have landed; and actually sent a boat on shore in 80° 23′. It is from Hudson's 'Hold with Hope in about 72° to Cape Farewell that the ice fixed itself to the land from which it has recently been detached.

That this is the case we can state from the best authority:—intelligence was received at Copenhagen, from Iceland, in September last of the ice having broken losse from the opposite coast of Greenland, and floated away to the southward, after surrounding the shores, and filling all the bays and creeks of that island; and this afflicting visitation was repeated in the same year, a circumstance hitherto unknown to the oldest inhabitont.

We have said that the most probable cause for the sudden departure of all this ice, is that of its having broken loose by its own weight. It has been observed, however, as a remarkable coincidence, that its removal was contemporaneous with the period about which the variation of the magnetic needle to the westward became stationary. It is well known that in the sea of Baffin (gratuitously called a *bay*) the compass is affected in a most extraordinary manner; and that the variation is greater there than in any other known part of the world; so great indeed, as to lead to the belief that *one* of the magnetic poles must be situated in that quarter:—But how does this, it may be asked, furnish a clue for the disappearence of the ice, which it would seem has also floated from thence in greater quantities than usual?

The connexion is certainly not very obvious, though there is reason to believe that it exists. The aurora borealis, for instance, is supposed to owe, if not its origin, at least its intensity to the changes which take place either in the freezing, thawing, or collisions of the polar ice; and in winter, even in Sweden, this intensity is so powerful, and the motions of the aurora so rapid, that a crackling noise is heard not unlike that of the furling of a fan, or the emisson of sparks from the cylinder of an electric machine. At such times the magnetic needle has been observed to be so much effected, as to vibrate violently with a tremulous motion, and sometimes to fly round the whole circumference of the horizon. The theory of Dr. Franklin to account for the phenomenon of the aurora is not inapplicable to the present state of the polar ice. He supposes this meteor to be owing to the vast quantity of electricity accumulated in the atmosphere, and unable to pass off into the earth on account of the non-conducting substance of ice with which the land and sea are there incrusted; this theory might serve to explain the first notice of the aurora borealis about a century after the fixing of the ice along the coast of Greenland, as well as the rarity of its appearence of late years. At any rate, however, if the electricity of the atmosphere has so extraordinary an effect on the magnetic needle, and the changes which take place in the ice on atmospherical electricity, it would seem not unfair to infer, that the departure of the immense fields and mountains [redacted] r so many centuries ha[redacted] seas, may have had some[redacted] career of the western [redacted]e. We merely throw ou[redacted]he attention of those scie[redacted] employed on the exped[redacted] preparation; in the me[redacted] ignorance of the immed[redacted] satified to ascribe the r[redacted] place to the decree of [redacted]y observes, 'is the au[redacted] expedients for infinitel[redacted]er it as the result of one[redacted]ntrivances, which are a[redacted] anomalies, and adjust th[redacted] niverse.

The fact however, of the disappearence of ice being established beyond any doubt, it becomes a subject of no uninteresting inquiry, Whether any and what advantages may arise out of an event which for the first time has occurred, at least to so great an extent, during the last four hundred years?

Among other objects which present themselves as worthy of research, the following are no less interesting to humanity than important to the advancement of science and the probable extention of commerce.

First—The influence which the removal of so large a body of ice may have on our own climate. Secondly, the opportunity it affords of inquiring into the fate of the long-lost colony on the eastern coast of Old Greenland. Thirdly, the facility it offers of correcting the very defective geography of the arctic regions in our western hemisphere; of attempting the circumnavigation of Greenland, a direct passage over the pole, and the more circuitous one along the northern coast of America, into the Pacific

1. It would be a waste of words to enter into any discussion on the diminution of temperature, which must necessarily be occasioned by the proximity of vast mountains and islands of ice. The authentic annals of Iceland describe that island as having once been covered with impervious woods; and numerous places still bear the name of *forest*, which produce only a few miserable stunted birches of five or six feet high, and in which all attempts to raise a tree of any kind have for ages proved unavailing. The most intelligent travellers,* who, in our time, have visited this island, bear testimony to the fact of large logs of wood being dug out of bogs, and found between the rocks and in the valleys. It is also said that good culinary vegetables were once produced on it; but the cabbages seen there by Mr. Hooker, in the month of August, were so diminitive that a half-crown piece would have covered the whole plant. Nothing but a deterioration of climate could have wrought these changes; and this can only be explained by the vast increase of floating ice, 'which,' says Hooker, 'not only fills all the bays, but covers the sea to that extent from the shore, that the eye cannot trace its boundary from the summit of the highest mountains.' Sometimes it connects the island in one continued mass with Greenland, when the white bears come over in such alarming numbers, that the inhabitatns assemble and wage a national war against them. These masses of ice drive about with such rapidity, and rush againt one another with so much violence, that the floating wood brought along with them is said sometimes to take fire by the friction. During this conflict, the weather is unsettled and stormy; but when once the ice becomes fixed to the land, the air thickens, and dense fogs, accompanied by a moist and penetrating cold, destroy all vegetation, and the cattle perish.

Similar effects, but to a less extent, are said to have been experienced in Switzerland. So little is it there doubted that the progress of cold has kept pace with the progressive encroachment of the glaciers on the valleys, that the first prize of the Society of Berne for improving Natural Knowledge is appropriated to the best essay on this subject. In the absence of direct proof from thermometrical observation of the increasing chilliness of the climate, it is asserted, on the authority of their annals, that many parts of the Alps, now bare, once afforded good pasturage; that both historical evidence, and remaining traces, prove the existence of forests in places where no tree at present can vegetate; and that the lower limit of perpetual frost is constantly descending. The same effect has been experienced in North America. In the year 1816 the mays, or Indian corn, did not ripen along the whole coast from Pennsylvania to Massachusets—a circumstance which had not happened before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant—at this time the ice was floating down the shores of the Atlantic as far as the fortieth parallel.

If such be the facts, and they cannot well be questioned, with regard to these countries, it is equally clear that our own climate, though in a less degree, must have been affected by this vast accumulation of ice on the east coast of Greenland. The distance between the centre of Iceland and Edinburgh is not more than twice, and that from Iceland to London not above three times, the distance between Iceland and the east coast of Greenland. That our climate has been more particularly affected, in the course of the last three years, by the descent of the ice into the Atlantic, and more especially in the summers of the years 1816 and 1817, is a matter of record; for on comparing, by the meteorological register of the Royal Society, the four summer months, May, June, July, and August, of 1805, and 1806, and 1807, with the four corresponding months of the last three years, it will be seen that a very considerable diminution of temperature has taken place in the latter periods.

	1805		1815	
	Greatest height.	Mean height.	Greatest height.	Mean height.
May	72°	52.4°	68°	58.2°
June	75	57.7	70	61.6
July	72	62.1	73	62.9
Aug.	79	65	69	63.5

* We strongly suspect, however, that instead of the *east coast of Greenland*, we should read the *coast of East Greenland*; a name which the whalers commonly give to Spitzbergen.

* Sir Joseph Banks, M. Von Troil, Sir John Stanley, Sir George Mackenzie, Mr. Hooker, Doctor Holland, &c.

	1806			1816			1817		
	Greatest height.	Mean height.		Greatest height.	Mean height.		Greatest height.	Mean height.	
	75°	57.8°		64°	53.3°		64°	51.8°	
	83	62.5		70	58.2		77	60.9	
	81	64.5		69	58.8		85	66.5	
	81	64.8		69	61		80	66.7	
							69	59.6	

Here we find a difference of 11°, 11°, and 13°, between the highest temperature of August, July, and June, in the year 1806 as compared with 1816; 16° and 17° between July and May of 1807, as compared with the highest degree of heat in the corresponding months of 1816; and no less than 20° in the month of May 1807 and 1817; and the mean temperature of the four months is invariably less by several degrees in 1816, and 1817, than in either 1806 or 1807, excepting in the month of June 1817, when ten or twelve hot days occurred with the wind at east; the only ones we had during the summer. In the summers of both years the mercury invariably fell with westerly winds. It can scarcely be doubted, therefore, that the remarkable chilliness of the atmosphere in the summer months of those two years was owing to the appearance of ice in the Atlantic; and if this be admitted, as little can it be doubted that the destruction of so many thousand square leagues of ice holds out a rational and not an unpleasing prospect, of our once again enjoying the genial warmth of the western breeze, and those soft and gentle zephyrs, which, in our time, have existed only in the imagination of the poet.

The invention of the thermometer and the registry of the temperature are of too recent a date to enable us to compare the state of the atmosphere, before and after the accumulation of ice on the coast of Greenland; but there are reasons for believing, that previously to the fifteenth century, England enjoyed a warmer *summer* climate than since that period. It is sufficiently apparent that, at one time, vineyards were very common in England; and that wine, in very considerable quantity, was made from them. Tacitus states that vineyards were planted by the Romans in Britain; and Holinshed quotes the permission given by Probus to the natives to cultivate the vine, and make wine from it. The testimony of Bede—the old notices of tithe on wine, which were common in Kent, Surrey, and other southern counties—the records of suits in the ecclesiastical courts—the inclosed patches of ground attached to numerous abbeys, which still bear the name of vineyards—the plot of ground called East Smithfield, which was converted into a vineyard, and held by four successive constables of the Tower, in the reigns of Rufus, Henry and Stephen, 'to their great emolument and profit,' seem to remove all doubt on this question. The Isle of Ely was named, in the early times of the Normans, *Ile de Vignes*, the bishop of which received three or four tons of wine, yearly, for his tenth. So late as the reign of Richard II. the little park at Windsor was appropriated as a vineyard, for the use of the castle: and William of Malmsbury asserts, that the vale of Gloucester produced, in the twelfth century, as good wine as many of the provinces of France, 'There is no province in England hath so many, or such good vineyards, as this country, either for fertility of sweetness of the grape; the wine whereof carrieth no unpleasant tartness, being not much inferior to French in sweetness.' It is remarkable enough that in a park near Berkeley, in this county, tendrils of vines are found springing up yearly among the grass, from one of which a cutting is now flourishing in the garden of Sir Joseph Banks. But wine is known to have been made in England at a much more recent period. Among the MS. notes of the late Peter Collinson (to whom the European world is indebted for the introduction of some of its choicest plants), is the following memorandum. 'Oct. 18th, 1765. I went to see Mr. Roger's vineyard, at Parson's Green, all of Burgundy grapes, and seemingly all perfectly ripe. I did not see a green half-ripe grape in all this great quantity. He does not expect to make less than fourteen hogsheads of wine. The branches and fruit are remarkably large, and the vines very strong.' These facts completely set aside the idea that the vineyards of England were *apple-orchards*, and that the wine was *cider*.

Nor is England the only country that has lost its wines by deterioration of climate: as the following fact, on which we can depend, testifies:' Between Namur and Liege, the Meuse flows through a narrow valley, which, for picturesque scenery, and high cultivation is, perhaps, unequalled by any country in the world. The richest cornfields and plantations of tobacco, and other luxuriant vegetables, occupy the space on both sides close to the river; while hop plantations and a series of vineyards are seen creeping towards the very summit of the rocks on the left bank. The vineyards appeared to be in a most luxuriant state when I saw them (in September, 1817), but there was not a single bunch of grapes on any of them. I had conversation with many of the people, who all assured me that formerly they made most excellent wine, both red and white; but that for the last seven years they had not made a single bottle; yet they still went on from year to year in the cultivation of the vine, in the hope that favourable seasons might again return to what they had known them, or, which would be still better, to what they are said to have been some forty or fifty years ago.' But to us, at least, a prospect far more gloomy than the mere loss of wine had begun to present itself by the increasing chilliness of our summer months. It is too well known that there was not sufficient warmth in the summer of 1816 to ripen the grain; and it is generally thought, that if the ten or twelve days of hot weather at the end of June last had not occurred, most of the corn must have perished. This comes more home to the business and bosoms of the present generation, than the loss of 'those golden days when Bacchus smiled upon our hills.' It was sufficiently alarming to be told that 'Pomona is about to desert our orchards and that on ground where the clustering vine once flourished, the apple has, of late years, scarcely ripened,' and that 'it is now sixteen years since the orchards have afforded a plentiful crop;' that 'at no very remote period, our posterity may, in all probability, be in the same situation in regard to cider that we are now placed in with respect to wine; when the apple-tree, like the vine, will only afford a penurious supply of sour fruit, and will be cultivated in forcing-houses to supply the tables of the rich.'*

From these melancholy forebodings, however, we feel ourselves considerably relieved by the removal of the principal cause, in the destruction of the vast fields of ice, of which we have been speaking; and think it is not unreasonable to presume that our summer climate (and winter too, when the wind blows from the western quarter) may henceforward improve; for though we are aware that the changes of temperature depend on a variety of causes, yet the single effect of an atmosphere chilled and condensed over a surface of at least 50,000 square miles of ice, rushing directly upon the British islands from the westward, may have been equal in its diminishing power to all the rest. That cause being now removed, so far from indulging in the gloomy prospect held out by the writer in the Journal we have just quoted, we are rather disposed to join in the recommendation of the Latin poet.

'*Insere nunc, Melibœe, pyros, pone ordine viteis.*'

2. A central ridge of lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, and stretching from south to north, divides old Greenland into two distinct parts, called, by the ancient Norwegian and Danish colonists, the East Bygd and West Bygd; between which all communication is totally cut off by land, and by sea also since the fixing of the icy barrier. The colony on the west side increased to four parishes, containing one hundred villages,' being engaged in perpetual hostility with the Esquimaux, the whole were ultimately destroyed by them. The ruins of some of the edifices were still visible in 1721, when that pious and amiable man, Hans Egede, went out with his whole family to settle there, on the re-establishment of a colony on that coast by the Greenland Company of Bergen in Norway. It still exists, and the population, taken but imperfectly in 1812, was found to amount to 5,621 souls; and we have since learnt that, including the Moravian establishments and the natives, who have mostly been converted to Christianity, the total population of the western coast of Greenland may now be estimated at not less than 20,000. They have a few cattle, and a considerable number of sheep, for whose winter subsistence they cut the grass in the summer months and make it into hay; but they have hitherto in vain endeavoured to breed hogs, animals being unable to stand the severity of winter.

The Danish colony on the eastern was still more extensive than that on the western side. According to the Iceland Annals, it appears that it was first settled in the year 983, by Erick the Red; that the country was named Greenland, from its superior verdure to Iceland; that churches and convents were built, and a succession of bishops and pastors sent over; and that, from the latest accounts, it consisted of twelve parishes, one hundred and ninety villages, one bishop's see, and two convents; that, in the year 1406, when the seventeenth bishop was proceeding from Norway to take possession of his see, the ice had so closed in upon the coast, as to render it inaccessible. From that period, till last summer, all communication seems to have been cut off with the unfortunate colonists. It is related, however, by Thormoder Torfager, in his History of Greenland, that Bishop Amand, of Skalholt in Iceland, as he was returning from Norway to that island about the middle of the sixteenth century, was driven by a storm on the east coast of Greenland, off Herjolsness, immediately opposite to Iceland, which the vessel approached so near that the people on board could distinguish the inhabitants driving their cattle in the meadows; but the wind coming fair, they made all sail for Iceland, which they reached the following day, and came to anchor in the Bay of St. Patrick.—Of all the attested relations, this of Bishop Amand, says Hans Egede, 'deserves most to be credited;' 'by this,' he continues,' 'we learn that the colony of the eastern district did flourish about a hundred and fifty years after the commerce and navigation ceased between Norway and Greenland; and, for aught we know, is not yet wholly destitute of its old Norwegain inhabitants.'

It has been supposed, by some writers, that the black death, which, in 1348, desolated Europe, extended it's ravages to Greenland; but this assumption, as Mr. Egede observes, is without any foundation, as an uninterruped intercourse appears to have been maintained with the colony for fifty-eight years after this dreadful malady had ceased. He thinks, however, that partly by the change of the government in Queen Margaret's reign, and partly from the continual wars which ensued between the Danes and the Swedes, the Greenland colonists may have been neglected; for it does not appear that any steps were taken for a century, after the unsuccessful attempts of the bishop to land, when the Christians and the Fredericks, calling to mind these remote and long-neglected possessions, took measures for inquiring into the fate of their unfortunate subjects. One Mogens Heinson, a celebrated seaman of those days was employed among others on this service. After many difficulties he got sight of the coast, but could not approach it; and the reason he assigned, on his return, was, 'that his ship was stopped in the midst of its course by some loadstone rocks hidden in the sea. Many subsequent attempts were made, but all proved ineffectual.

Endeavours were also used to ascertain their fate from the colony on the western side, by coasting round Staatenhoek; and in one of these expeditions Egede himself embarked, but was obliged to return without being able to effect his humane purpose. The Esquimaux pretend that they are afraid to approach the eastern shore, which they say is inhabited by a tall and barbarous race of men, who live on human flesh.—Thus has terror or malice created cannibals on every unknown or uncivilized part of the globe! After so many attempts, both public and private, how the Danes can now pretend to doubt, as one of their writers affects to do, whether there ever was a colony on the eastern side, is, to us, quite inexplicable, unless it be to palliate their negligence at the first approach of the ice, and their want of humanity since. The Danish government however entertained no such doubts; for so late as the year 1786, Captain Lowenorn, of the Danish navy, was sent out for the express purpose of re-discovering the old colony on the eastern coast. The particulars of this voyage, we believe, were not made public; but the following extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick (the British consul) to the secretary of the Admiralty, dated Elsineur, 9th September, 1786, proves its failure:—'Captain Lowenorn repassed, three days ago, for Copenhagen, after a fruitless search, of about two months, to find out the Old Greenland; not having been able to penetrate to where it is supposed to be, on account of endless shoals of ice. He left, however, Lieutenants Egede and Rhode, in the New Experiment fishing dogger, to seize any more favourable opportunity which may offer, better than he met with, for penetrating farther, if practicable, to operate any new discoveries after his departure, though entertaining very poor hopes of any success. These lieutenants, we believe, never once got sight the land.

It has fallen to the lot of the present age to have an opportunity, which we are sure will not be neglected, of instituting an inquiry into the fate of these unfortunate colonies. If, as is most probable, the whole race has perished, some remains may yet be found, some vestiges be traced, which may throw light on their condition after the fatal closing of the ice upon them. It is just possible that some tradition may have been handed down through a succession of a mixed race of descendants; or some inscriptions may, perhaps, be discovered on the remains of the cathedral, or the convents, which are said to have been built of stone. But even if no traces should be found, the research is an object of rational curiosity; and it would be satisfactory, at least, to have all doubt removed on a subject of so interesting and affecting a nature.

3. Any event that tends to encourage the attempt to amend the very defective geography of the arctic regions, more especially on the side of America, may be hailed as an important occurrence. The removal of the ice may be considered to afford a fair opportunity for prosecuting discoveries in that quarter—for endeavouring to circumnavigate Old Greenland, and to settle the long disputed question as to its insularity, or its connexion with the American continent—to examine the sea usually named Baffin's Bay on the charts—and to attempt the solution of that interesting problem, whether a free and uninterrupted communication exists between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, round the northern coast of North America.

Several circumstances may be adduced in support of the opinion that Greenland is either an island or an archipelago of islands, in which case Baffin's Bay must be expunged from the charts. A perpetual current, setting down from the northward, along the eastern coast of America, and the western shose of Old Greenland, affords a strong presumption, that between Davis's Strait and the great polar basin, there is an uninterruted communication; for if Greenland were united with the continent of America, and Davis's Strait terminated in Baffin's Bay, it would be difficult to explain how any current could originate at the bottom of such a bay, much less a current that is stated to run sometimes with a velocity of four and even five miles an hour. But this is not the only argument in favour of the continuance of an open sea to the northward. Vast quantities of drift-wood are floated down this northern current, as well as down the eastern side of Greenland, sometimes filling all the bays on the northern coast of Iceland. None of this could have grown to the northward, except a stick of wood, beyond what a dwarfish coppice of birch may produce, is to be found in a growing state, for many degrees below the places where these logs are cast up, much less to the northward from whence they come. That many of them have recently been in a growing state appears from the fragments of bark and branches still adhering to them, that they have been floating in a warmer climate would also appear from some of them being eaten by the worm, and others having the marks of the workman upon them. They consist of fir, larch, birch, aspen, and other trees, which are, in fact, the produce both of Asia and America, and in all probability, have been floated down the numerous rivers of both these continents, (some, perhaps, through Behring's Strait,) into the great polar basin, and carried thence by the circumvolving current through the outlet into the northern ocean. It is fair, therefore, to conclude that there must exist a free and open passage between this basin and Davis's Strait. The fact of several vessels having been as high as Baffin without observing the least appearance of land removes all doubt as to the non-existence of the *bay*, as drawn in the charts. The master of the Lark, [illegible] Leith, gave out that he had been, last year, as up as 80°; but on a reference being made to Wood, the owner, he closely examined him, and found occasion to conclude that he had not proceeded higher to the northward than 77°, that the sea was clear and no land in sight. the same year Captain Lawson, of the Majest having passed the ice, ran in an open sea as high as 76°, without being obstructed by land.

A third argument in favour of the insularity of Old Greenland may be adduced from a fact, well-known to the fishermen, that whales, struck with harpoons on the coast of Spitzbergen, are very commonly killed in the Strait of Davis with these harpoons in their bodies, and *vice versa*; there can be no mistake here, as the names of the vessels, and the ports to which they belong, are always cut into the sockets of their harpoons. Captain Franks, in 1805, struck a whale in Davis's Strait, which was killed near Spitzbergen by his son, who found his father's name on a harpoon sticking in its body and the same year, in the same place, Captain Sadler killed a whale with the harpoon of an Esquimaux in it. The distance which these wounded whales would have to run round the north of Greenland, is so much shorter, and whales are so rarely seen to enter the Strait of Davis round Cape Farewell, that the probability is altogether in favour of the former supposition.

To ascertain the existence of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific is peculiarly a British object. It engaged the attention, and obtained the encouragment, of the first literary characters, and of the most respectable mercantile men in the earliest periods of British navigation. Since that time the attempt has been patronized by sovereigns and parliaments; the former having appropriated their own ships, and the latter tendered a reward of 20,000*l.* for effecting a discovery interesting to humanity, to science, and to commerce. The reign of George III. will stand conspicuous and proudly pre-eminent in future history, for the spirit with which discoveries were prosecuted, and the objects of science promoted; and a dawn of hope appears, that, ere its close, the interesting problem of a north-west passage will be solved, and this great discovery, to which the Frobishers, the Hudsons, the Davises, Baffins, and Bylots so successfully opened the way, be accomplished. Little, if any thing, has been added to the discoveries of these extraordinary men, who, in the early periods of navigation, had every difficulty to struggle against—without science and without instruments, feeling their way in small miserable barks among unknown lands, and amidst mountains and fields of ice.

It is a humiliating fact, that the last four expeditions, fitted out for discovery in this quarter, brought no accession to that knowledge of the geography of those seas and islands which had been acquired two hundred years before. We have heard it hinted, with sufficient illiberality, that the chief cause of failure was owing to their being under the command of naval officers.* Nothing would be more unfair than to attach blame on a whole body of men for the improper conduct of a few; nor does the failure militate, in the slightest degree, against the employment of officers of the royal navy on this service: for in the instances alluded to, it so happened that one of them was suspected to have acted under the influence of his old masters, the Hudson's, Bay Company, who were averse from all interference with what they are disposed to consider their exclusive privilege; another was addicted to drinking; a third took fright at the ice; and a fourth was totally incapacitated by a violent attack of fever. The circumstance most to be apprehended from the appointment of naval officers is that of attempting too much rather than too little; but as the navigation among ice is itself

* Journal science.

* Captain Middleton, Lieutenants Pickersgill and Young, and Mr. Duncan, master in the navy.

a science, to be learned only from practice, prudence will necessarily dictate that every ship employed on this service shall be supplied with an experienced Greenland fisherman, to act as pilot in those seas.

The grounds for the existence of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific are similar to those for the insularity of Greenland, and are at any rate sufficiently strong to justify the renewal of an enterprize for its accomplishment.

As the northern coast of America has been found to terminate at the mouths of Mackenzie's river, and of the Copper-mine river, about the 70th parallel of latitude; as Icy Cape appears to be the extreme point of America, on the west; and as no one has traced its termination, on the east, beyond the arctic circle, or 67° at farthest—it is reasonable to conclude that the general trending of that coast, from one extremity to the other, may keep within the 69th and 71st parallels of latitude; and this is rendered the more probable by the Asiatic coast running, with the exception of one or two points, nearly along those parallels. The whole distance from the eastern to the western extremity of America, is little more than four hundred leagues, in which the coast has been seen to terminate at three different and nearly equidistant points; so that it may almost be said that the fourth point only remains to be discovered. The doubling of this fourth and unknown point, is the great difficulty to be got over; and it would certainly prove an insurmountable one, if, as in some charts, the continent of America was found to be united with Old Greenland; but the circumstance of the wounded whales and the constant current from the northward render (as we have already observed) such a supposition highly improbable.

Equally so, we are persuaded, is the hypothesis raised by some of the continental geographers,—that the island or main land of *New Siberia* (as they call it) sweeps round to the eastward, and unites with North America; and still more improbable the opinion, that Old Siberia is connected with America, forming a deep bay, into which Behring's Strait is the entrance. As the latter idea, which seems to have been recently broached by Captain Burney, would render all attempts for the discovery of a north-west passage completely nugatory, it is of importance, that the ground on which it rests should be examined, in order, if possible, to get at the truth.

It is hardly necessary to premise that, since the general introduction of chronometers into the navy, the East India Company's service, and other private ships, and of the very extensive practice of deducing the longitude from lunar distances, the numerous currents of the ocean have been more correctly ascertained:—by the ability and indefatigable industry of Major Rennell, they will, no doubt, speedily be reduced to something like system. From what we already know, however, it appears that, in every part of the ocean, the waters are either in a progressive or circular motion independent of the tides, which exist only near the shores, among islands, or in straits and narrow seas. This universal motion of the great deep is, no doubt, one of those wise dispensations of a kind Providence, by which it is preserved in a state of purity. 'Thy ways, says the Psalmist, 'is in the sea, and thy path in the deep waters; and thy footsteps are not known.

These footsteps, however, we are perhaps not without the means of tracing from the Pacific into the Atlantic, round the north coast of America. The direction of the current, as marked in the great polar basin of the diagram, is of course conjectural; but not so that which sets into this basin through Behring's Strait, and out of it into the northern Atlantic. By these two openings a constant circular motion and interchange of waters between the Pacific and the Atlantic seem to be kept up in the northern, as they are known to be round the Capes of Good Hope and Horn, in the southern, hemisphere. We are fully aware, that the principal ground of objection to a free communication between the Pacific and the polar basin arises from captain Cook having found little or no current to the northward of Behring's Strait. Our answer to this is, that there is little or no current in a mill-dam, though its waters may be rushing out with the greatest violence under the flood-gate. The inclination of the shores of Asia and America towards each other forms such a dam, into which currents have been observed to set with extraordinary velocity along the west coast of America, and the eastern shores of Japan and Kamtschatka.* The impenetrable barrier of ice, which stopped the progress of Cook's successors, may be considered as the temporary head and flood-gate of this dam; and, as it was eight or ten feet above, it could not be less than fifty or sixty feet below, the surface of the sea; but the water was more than a hundred feet deep below this, affording ample space for its escape, which it might do with great velocity, without being in the smallest degree perceptible on the surface. It would be difficult to explain the perpetual egress of a current from the polar basin into the Atlantic, which is a well authenticated fact, without admitting supply through the only remaining opening into that basin, to answer the demand of this current; those who could suppose the melting of the ice to afford such a supply would betray a total ignorance of the very little influence which an arctic summer exerts on fields of ice, perpetually surrounded, as they are, with a chilley, and mostly with a freezing atmosphere created by themselves. Besides, the southerly current setting into the Atlantic on both sides of Greenland is perpetual, not only when the ice is melting, but also when the sea is freezing. Lieutenant Parry, of the navy, in returning last year from Halifax, met with an island of ice more than a hundred and fifty feet high, and two others of a smaller size, in latitude 44°21′ N. so early as the 2d April. These ice-bergs must have floated out of the polar basin in the middle of winter, unless they stopped by the way. It has been suggested, we believe, that the disproportion of the opening into the polar basin through Behring's Strait, and those out of it through Davis's Strait, and between Greenland and Spitzbergen, is fatal to the theory we have assumed; but when we reflect on the vast disproportion that occurs in the breadth of rivers in different parts of their course, and that where widest they are very often found to be deepest, the objection, we think, will not be deemed conclusive, especially if it should be found, as we apprehend it will, that the currents of the ocean, where no land intervenes, are entirely superficial. The Gulf-stream between the Bahamas and East Florida is very little wider and perhaps not much deeper than Behring's Strait; and yet the water rushing through this passage is of sufficient force and quantity to put the whole northern Atlantic in motion, and to make its influence to be felt in the distant Strait of Gibraltar and on the more distant coast of Africa. It must also be recollected, that several of the largest rivers of Asia, and two or three of North America, to discharge a very copious supply of water into the polar basin.

* Cook's last voyage.

The same circumstance of whales struck with harpoons in the sea of Spitzbergen, or in the Strait of Davis, being found on the north-west coast of America, as far down as Nootka Sound, affords an additional argument for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific; unless it should be contended that such wounded whales took the long and circuitous route by Cape Horn. It was a fact of this kind which, at a very early period, led to the conjecture of a passage from the sea of Japan to the northern Atlantic. Mr. M'Leod mentions the fact, which he got from Grozier, who had it from the 'Recueil des Voyages', which took it from Hendrick Hamel's 'Unfortunate Voyage of the yacht *Sparwer*, in the year 1653:' this vessel was wrecked on the island of Quelpaert, and the crew carried to Corea, where they were kept prisoners for more than thirteen years. Hamel says, 'In the sea to the north east of Korea, they take every year a great number of whales, in some of which are found harpoons and striking-irons of the French and Dutch, who practise the whale-fishery at the extremities of Europe; whence we infer (he adds) that there is surely a passage between Korea and Japan which communicates to the *Strait of Waigat*.'

The cause of failure in every attempt, either to make the passage, or to ascertain its impracticability, appears of no difficult explanation. Owing to the great depth at which ice floats in water, it must take the ground at a considerable distance from the shore, where, as we have already observed, it becomes a nucleus for floating patches to form round it; and the summer sun having little power on such enormous masses, they accumulate in magnitude, and spread over a wider surface from year to year; and if large fragments were not frequently torn from them and borne away by the currents, the whole surface of the straits and narrow seas would in process of time be covered with ice. Owing to this circumstance, we find the bays and harbours of Newfoundland, of Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, the Strait of Belleisle, and the shores of this islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, every year choked up with ice, though all of them are more to the southward, and some of them many degrees, to the southward of London. The more northerly straits and islands, which form the passages into Hudson's Bay, are of course never free from mountains and patches of ice; and yet all the navigators, proceeding on discovery, have either entered these straits, and had to struggle against the ice and currents, and tides on the east coast of America, or have kept so close to the land on the west coast of Greenland, as to encounter the same obstacles; so that, on the former, the highest point ever reached is the arctic circle, or at most the 67th parallel, which is three or four degrees short of the point near which, as we have before stated, the north-eastern extremity of America may be expected to be found.

The mid-channel of Davis's Strait, on the contrary, is known at particular seasons to be free of ice in much higher latitudes. Mr. Graham Muirhead, master of the Larkins above mentioned, after passing the ice and reaching the latitude 75° 30 N., the coast of Greenland then in sight to the eastward, stood from hence to the westward, in that parallel, three hundred miles, the sea entirely free, with the exception of here and there a detached ice-berg floating to the southward. At this point he observed a yellow sky, or what is usually termed the *land-blink*, to the south-west. The position of the ice, however is constantly changing. The same year the James, of Whitby, meeting with a compact body of ice in latitude 75°, turned back and came home; but the Larkins, as we before stated, persevered and got through, when she proceeded as high as 77°, found plenty of whales, and the sea clear of ice.

Spitzbergen is usually surrounded with ice; but the sea to the northward is generally so open, that it is a prevailing idea among the whale fishers, that there would be no difficulty of approaching the pole from that quarter. The late Mr. Daines Barrington collected much curious information on this point, and was so well satisfied of the practicability of approaching the pole, that he prevailed on the president and council of the Royal Society to recommended to Lord Sandwich a voyage of discovery towards the north pole; the suggestion was adopted, and the command of the expedition given to Captain Phipps, (afterwards Lord Mulgrave,) who obviously failed by getting entangled in the ice near Spitzbergen. It is this accumulation of ice round the land, rather than the degree of latitude, that causes the extreme cold and tempestuous weather about Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla: 'it is not the neernesse of the north pole', says De Veer, in his preface to Barentz's Three Voyages, 'but the ice that cometh in and out from the Tartarian sea that causeth us to feel the greatest cold.' Instead therefore of coming near the land, or endeavouring to pass through narrow straits, it will be prudent to avoid the land, and to keep as much as possible in the open sea, and in or near to the edge of the current, where the sea may be expected to be free. This last year the Neptune, of Aberdeen, before mentioned, reached the latitude of 83° 20, in the sea of Spitzbergen, which is within four hundred miles of the pole, the sea open and clear of ice: Dr. Gregory found the master a clear-headed, cautious seaman, and supplied with the ordinary instruments for nautical purposes. We have heard of several other whalers who reached beyond 81° north.

The surface of the sea, in fact, is not easily frozen in any latitude; the thermometer of Fanrenheit must be down to 27° before a pellicle of ice can be formed: and it will not form even at *zero* unless the weather be calm and the surface unruffled; and then only what the whalers call *pancake* ice. We have frequently the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer below zero, yet who ever saw the English channel frozen over, or any part of the Atlantic on this side? It is the narrow seas only, and those without tides or currents that freeze over. The ice-berg, or mountains of ice, are generated on the land, either in valleys, or against steep shores; they are avalanches: and it is a remarkable fact, that all the ice, brought by the south-west current round Spitzbergen, is field-ice; whilst that which comes down Davis's Strait is mountain-ice. * * *

Nos. 505 1036 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1718 2563 1627 3349 369 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 5866 1796 227 350 3755 477 1646 861 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 2942 Prize of 5,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 4476 1665 1254 5175 1[illegible]5 2770 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each

Nos. 4051 4455 977 5816 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 1747 3131 1513 5387 3123 2870 4914 283 1330 1845 2284 5894 2205 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

☞ *The Fifth Day's Drawing will take place on Monday morning the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock.*

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